BY [illegible] 00

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DAILY PROGRESS.

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17, 1864.

The Speaker being indisposed, Mr. Pemberton took the Chair.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

On Claims.—A report in favor of paying J. F. Montgomery $1000 for the survey of certain lands. Also a resolution in favor of T. D. Walker, recommending its passage.

On Internal Improvements.—A report expressing the opinion that the running of the blockade has been advantageous to the State, and recommending that efforts be made to have the restrictions on blockade running removed. Also in favor of applying to the general government for compensation for the loss of the steamer Ad Vance. Recommending that the accounts of exports and imports be referred to S. F. Phillips, Esq., who shall report thereon.

Stock Commissioners.—The committee to superintend the election of four Councillors of State reported that Chas. E. Shober of Guilford, D. R. Hargrave, of [illegible], and Wm. Eaton, Jr., of Warren, are elected; the vote yet to be counted.

The select committee to which was referred a resolution in favor of abolishing Provost Guards, reported a substitute therefor.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READING.

Mr. Dick resolutions to request the Treasurer to report the amount of money drawn from his department under the contract with this government to clothe our State troops, and also what amount has been refunded by the government. Also the names of the Agents appointed by the Governor to disburse certain appropriations, and what amount had been reimbursed.

Mr. Dick a bill in relation to courts of Over and Terminer—to empower Judges to hold Court, when necessary, more than one week. Rule suspended, read second and third times, and passed.

Mr. Bagley a bill in favor of the estate of James D. Wynne. Rule suspended, and passed its second and third readings.

Mr. Counts resolution in relation to Magistrates, providing that no one shall be appointed a magistrate during this session who is not exempted from [illegible].

Mr. Odom moved to amend by stating that no officer belonging to the Home Guard shall be appointed or allowed to act as other than exempt from conscription, which amendment Mr. Counts adopted.

Mr. McCorkle offered an amendment providing that no one under the age of 45 years shall be appointed unless he is physically disqualified for service in the field, but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Leitch moved to lay on the table, and Mr. Hall called for the yeas and nays, which were taken with the following result, ayes 16, nays 25.

Mr. Post moved to amend by striking out that portion offered as an amendment by Mr. Odom, which amendment prevailed, and the resolution was then adopted, 25 to 16.

Mr. Arendell a bill to authorize attachments against Corporations.

BILLS ON THEIR SECOND READINGS.

A resolution in favor of Virginia, Atkinson. Passed.

A resolution in favor of R. W. Williams. Laid on the table.

A bill to incorporate the North and South Carolina Central Railroad Company. Passed.

A bill to authorize the Secretary of State to employ a clerk. Passed, rule suspended, and passed its third reading.

BILLS, &c., ON THEIR THIRD READING.

A resolution in favor of Drury King. Passed. Allows him $300 for fitting up rooms in the Capitol.

A bill to incorporate the Linville Steel and Iron Company. Passed.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

A message was received from the House transmitting the names of a number of persons recommended to be appointed magistrates, and asking the concurrence of the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Mason, of Protestant Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Leaves of absence were granted Messrs. Jordan, Floyd, Powell, Simmons and Hartley.

Mr. McLean from the committee on the supply of salt, reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be directed to notify the Governor of Virginia *forthwith*, that the conduct of the authorities of Virginia in diverting to the use of the latter an engine and two trains of cars, hired to this State for the transportation of salt from Saltville to Danville, is regarded by the General Assembly, now in session, as a palpable violation of the comity of States, and as an act of great mischief and injury to the people of North Carolina.

Resolved, That the Governor be direct, to forbid to the State of Virginia the use of the railroads in this State for the running of cars and *for any* transportation, unless reparation be made for the injury done in such mode as may be satisfactory to him and in a manner conformable to the honor and dignity of the State.

Mr. Shepherd from the committee that superintended on yesterday the election of Counsellors of State, reported the election of Messrs. Johnson R. Hargrave, Chas. E. Shober and Wm. Eaton, Jr.

Mr. Mebane introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That His Excellency, the Governor, be respectfully requested to inform the House whether the accounts of Duncan K. McRae, late agent to Europe, for the sale of naval stores have been adjusted and settled—the reasons for the delay—and if adjusted and settled, the compensation the said Duncan K. McRae has received for his services as agent aforesaid.

Mr. Smith of Duplin, a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives to use their influence to procure the passage of a law allowing soldiers discharged onaccount of disability, the same pay as is allowed to soldiers placed on the retired list. Adopted.

Mr. Shepherd; a resolution in relation to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. (Proposing to restrict such appointments to persons beyond the conscript age, unless the appointee be otherwise exempt.)

This resolution, after discussion, was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Fowle.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1864 NO. 32.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Perkins introduced a bill to give the county court of Pitt jurisdiction in the re-establishment of lost wills.

Mr. Carter, from a special committee, reported a bill to re arrange the public offices in the Capitol.

An engrossed resolution in relation to the pay of the Doorkeepers, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

A bill in relation to the qualification of Magistrates within the enemy's lines, was taken from the table, amended, and passed its third reading.

The House then proceeded to execute the joint order for the appointment of Justices of the Peace; after which Mr. Hartsey moved a re-consideration of the vote by which the House rejected on yesterday a bill to reclaim more effectually for reclaiming Swamp Lands. Agreed to.

The House then adjourned until Monday morning ten o'clock.

The Raid on Kinston.

CAMP NEAR KINSTON,
6th Regt. N. C. H. G., Dec 14th, 1864.

The importance of the recent defeat of the Yankee forces in front of Kinston does not seem to be understood or properly appreciated. It is well known that an iron-clad steamboat is completed in the river at Kinston, for the capture of which the Federal authorities have offered $25,000 in gold. On Thursday before the attack, the 4th Regiment H. G., was ordered to Weldon, and the 5th Regiment H. G., took their places in the breastworks in front of Kinston. On Friday morning a regiment of Junior Reserves, stationed at Kinston, was sent to Weldon, and a regiment of cavalry were ordered to go to Onslow to repel a raid expected to be made in that section, leaving the breastworks in front of Kinston to be defended by the 5th Regiment H. G., commanded by Col. Murchison, and a company of artillery and two guns. The Yankees being informed of the departure of the troops from Kinston, determined to take the place and capture the iron clad in the river.

The 5th Regiment H. G., consists of about 300 effective men. Two companies, under command of Captain Lamont, of Cumberland, were on picket at the ferry, 12 miles below Kinston, on the Neuse.—The Yankee column, about 1,500 strong, attempted to cross the river to the north side of the ferry, but were repulsed by the pickets. This occurred on Sunday morning. The Yankee column proceeded up the river road on the south side to South West creek, three miles below Kinston, where Lieut. Shaw, with a picket force was posted. They destroyed the bridge across the creek and fell back to the breastworks.—Col. Starr, who was in camp south of the river, took some of his men and crossed the river to reconnoiter, and was fired upon by the Yankees above the mouth of South West creek. Col. Starr immediately ordered his battery, consisting of 3 guns, to Kinston, on the south side of the river, where his forces arrived before shadows. Up to this time the works were held by the 5th Regiment H. G., and Col. Murchison, with the entire concurrence of his men, determined to hold the works to the last extremity, notwithstanding it was reported by the cavalry pickets who came in from below, some of whom had been fired upon by the enemy, that there was a force of ten thousand men advancing upon Kinston. The 5th Regiment remained at their posts all day Sunday and Sunday night, notwithstanding the night was exceedingly cold, not a man left his post. About 7 o'clock it was reported by the pickets that the enemy was within a mile of the works and still advancing. All was calm and determined. About 9 o'clock the 4th Regiment H. G., returned to our assistance from Weldon, and very soon the Regiment of Junior Reserves also returned. Sometime before daylight Monday, the cavalry regiment returned from Onslow. We then felt independent. We had our entire line of breastworks defended. We all expected the enemy would make his attack immediately before daylight. We waited patiently until sun up, when Col. Starr, with two pieces of artillery, one regiment of cavalry and the 4th Regiment H. G., went in search of the enemy, and found them in line of battle about two miles from Kinston. After an engagement of about 30 minutes, the Yankees retreated in some confusion, having some killed and fifteen or twenty wounded.—Thus, by the firmness of Col. Murchison and his regiment, the enemy were held in check until a sufficient force arrived to repel them in open field.

Yours, &c., A. R.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Northern papers of the 13th have been received in Richmond.

The Yankees had news by the steamer Donegal of Sherman up to the 7th. Sherman's forces had communicated with Foster's scouts. Sherman was marching on Savannah.

The *Herald* says:

The steamer Donegal, from Port Royal, S. C., on the 7th inst., which arrived at Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, brought important intelligence of the movements of Gen Foster and Admiral Dahlgren in South Carolina, for co-operation with Gen. Sherman. Their joint naval and land expedition moved up Broad river from Beaufort on last Tuesday, the 6th, for the purpose of destroying Pocotaligo bridge, on which the railroad from Charleston to Savannah crosses the Coosawhatchie river. The gunboats opened fire on the enemy after a proper position had been reached, thus covering the landing of the Union troops, who pushed forward, driving the rebels before them, and, before night, reaching and burning the bridge, thus cutting off all chance of reinforcements from Charleston reaching Savannah. Our men then securely intrenched themselves in the vicinity. General Foster had communicated with General Sherman. As General Sherman has cut all the other railroads running north from Savannah, there was little chance left for relief to the rebels at that place. The belief in Gen. Foster's army was that Gen. Sherman would be in Savannah on the 14th inst. (to-morrow). We give this morning a map showing General Sherman's route from Millen and General Foster's position at Pocotaligo.

THE YANKEE CONGRESS—"PEACE" RESOLUTIONS.

In the Yankee Senate, on Monday, Garrett Davis offered a series of fanciful so-called "peace" resolutions. They propose a convention of all the States as the agency by which these ends are to be attained, and they then propose to refer to the consideration of such convention, as a basis of a settlement of all difficulties among the States, numerous amendments to the constitution, arranged in eleven separate paragraphs:

The first paragraph proposes to form the States of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont into one State; the States of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut into one State; the States of Maryland and Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Virginia into one State.

The second provides that the officers, President and Vice-President, be chosen alternately from the free and slave States; but both never at the same time, either from the free or slave States, for the term of four years, and that any person who may have filled the office of President shall be forever ineligible to it.

The third provides that all the States, in the month of January next, before the expiration of the Presidential term, shall present candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the free States for the one office and the slave States for the other, as they may be respectively entitled to one and the other office; and shall certify, severally, to the two Houses of Congress and to the Supreme Court the names of the persons so chosen, and for which office they have been chosen; and on the first Monday in February following, the Supreme Court, in the presence of the two Houses of Congress, shall select from the persons whose names have been certified for the Presidency a President, and then a Vice-President from the names which have been certified for that office; the Justices of the Supreme Court to be ineligible to any other office.

The fourth provides that the President shall have power to remove from office the heads of the State, Treasury, Navy, War and Interior Departments, the Attorney General, all diplomatic officers and secretaries of legations. All other officers, except those who hold office during good behavior, whom he is required to nominate to the Senate, he may suspend from their offices.

The fifth asserts the absolute right to the writ of *habeas corpus* in all places and under all circumstances; to trial by jury according to the mode prescribed by the Constitution; the freedom of religious opinion and worship; of the press and speech; exemption from arbitrary arrest, and the right to hold and bear witness for their own defence.

The sixth provides that each State shall have the exclusive right and power to establish within its own borders on what subjects there may be property, and all its local and domestic institutions, and to make all laws and regulations concerning them.

The ninth, that no negro shall be a citizen of the United States.

LATEST FROM NASHVILLE—MORE FIGHTING REPORTED.

The papers contain a scattering sort of dispatch about affairs in the vicinity of Nashville on the 12th. They say:

Block houses Nos. 5 and 6 were abandoned by Col. Morrison's forces, the enemy surrounding them; but they bravely fought their way out and reached Murfreesboro' without loss.

On Sunday, the 4th, block house at Orville creek was attacked by General Bates' rebel division, with a battery of artillery. Seventy-four shots were fired at it, doing, however, no damage.

The same afternoon, three regiments, with a section of artillery, went from Murfreesboro, under General Milroy. The enemy's force was unknown. Our troops attacked and routed the enemy. The Union loss was four killed and forty wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown.—Night coming on, our forces returned within the fort.

On Monday last, the enemy was reinforced by two brigades of infantry and twenty-five hundred cavalry, under Forrest in person. During Tuesday and Wednesday, the enemy demonstrated against the Fort at Murfreesboro' and the town, coming up within one mile of the fort and skirmishing heavily.

On Wednesday, the enemys infantry moved around to Wilkinson's pike, about one mile and a quarter northwest of the fortress, near where Negley's command was formed at the battle of Stone river.

Seven regiments and a battery were sent out on the Salem pike, where they encountered the enemy near Wilkinson's pike, entrenched behind breastworks of logs and rails. We attacked and utterly routed the rebels, who were driven off in great confusion, Forrest's cavalry making a race against time in their hurry to escape.

Our loss in the engagement was thirty killed and one hundred and seventy-five wounded. The enemy's loss largely exceed ours. In this fight we captured two hundred and seven prisoners, including eighteen commissioned officers. Two guns and twelve Napoleons were captured, and one is now in position on the fort.

Just previous to General Milroy's attack on the rebels, Buford's division of cavalry attacked Murfreesboro' and entered the town, shelling it fiercely and destroying many houses.

General Rosseau, with one regiment of infantry and artillery, drove them out of the town.

FOUR THOUSAND CONFEDERATES CROSS THE CUMBERLAND RIVER INTO KENTUCKY.

A telegram from Cairo, dated the 10th instant, says:

On the 9th instant, the rebels, under General Lyon, captured the Government transport Thomas E. Tutt, at Cumberland City, on the Cumberland river, twenty miles above Fort Donelson. The Tutt was used for crossing the river. Their force is estimated at four thousand men. The Tutt was loaded with Government forage, and was burned to the water's edge after the rebels had crossed the river.

Another telegram says:

When last heard from he was moving towards Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and threatening that place. If he attacks that point, the garrison, being small, will be compelled to fall back on a stronger position. Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman says he is at Sparta, Tennessee, with about ten thousand men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows, and the fact indicates that Breckinridge intends to reinforce Hood, and, if possible reach the main rebel army; but the movement of a portion of our troops, under Stonemen and Burbridge, indicate that he will have some difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried,	good, peeled, per bush. 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpeeled, per bush 28 lbs	2 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, neat per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, grass, per pound.	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	4 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	50
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
"	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
Fodder,	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Ham,	wool, each,	5 00
Hay,	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
"	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
Hides,	" "	2 50
do	green, per pound,	1 50
Horses,	artillery, 1st class, per head,	4,000 00
do	artillery, 2d class, per head,	500 00
House rent	per room per month	20 00
Iron,	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	250 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2,240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	cane, per gallon	5 00
do	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	600 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	3 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	800 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 33 lbs	3 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 33 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, neat, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 50
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	5 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	50 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	4 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 36 yard wide, 6½ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 5¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buss of 50 lbs,	30 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 33 lbs,	75
Ship staff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	2 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	250 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	90 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	45 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their limited districts, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressments should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'n Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for Advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SALE OF
N. C. Bonds.

Treasury Department of N. C.,
RALEIGH, Dec. 16th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this Department till 12 o'clock M, on the 2d January next, for the purchase of North Carolina State Bonds to the amount of $500,000, bearing 6 per cent. interest, with Coupons payable semi annually; principal payable 1st January, 1893.

The proposals should be endorsed "bid for State Bonds."

I reserve the right to reject bids below what I may deem it advantageous to the State to accept.

The bids must be for $500, or the multiple of $500.

JONATHAN WORTH,
Dec 17-dtill 2d Jan'y Pub. Treas.

For Rent,
At Auction.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES BELOW NASH Square, one of which has three rooms and good basement, kitchen, pump in yard, garden, &c. The other has four rooms and basement. Also for rent three rooms on Fayetteville street. These houses will be rented at auction, on Tuesday 22d instant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Nov 17-d5t Auctioneers.

For Rent.

TWO VERY NICE HOUSES, TWO ROOMS EACH, smokehouse, kitchen and sufficient ground for a nice garden attached to each Information given at this office Dec 14-1w*

NEGRO
Hiring.

THE NEGROES BELONGING TO MISS ANNA J. MAYNARD will be hired out at Oxford, January 1st, 1865

J S LEACH,
Dec 14-d4tw2t* Executor

For Rent.

A HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY SITUATED, in the town of Greensboro The house contains seven rooms and fire places, good double kitchen, and all other out-buildings, and a No 1 well of water in the yard For further particulars, apply at this office, or to S P MENDENHALL, Greensboro, N C Dec 14-d1w*

Notice.

A NEGRO CHILD, ABOUT TWO YEARS OLD, (girl,) disappeared from my house last Tuesday evening, the property of David Penny, deceased. Said child was named NEEDHAM AMY. Any information respecting said child will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded. Address W A PENNY, Raleigh, N C

Dec 9-tf SETH PENNY.

Committed
TO JAIL.

WAS TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Wake County, about the 1st of December, 1864, a Negro Man who says his name is HARDY. Said boy is about 30 to 35 years old, dark color, weighs about 150 to 160 pounds, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and says he belongs to John Batt, who resides near Greenville, Pitt county. He says he has been at work on the breastworks near Petersburg, from which place he absconded. Owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property and take the said negro away, or he will be sold to pay charges.

W. H. HIGH,
Dec 14-4t Sheriff.

To Printers.

THREE GOOD COMPOSITORS ARE WANTED at the DAILY CAROLINIAN OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C., immediately. TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per 1000 ems will be paid, and board may be had at $45 to $50 a week. Dec 16 d3t.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.

Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19-d4wtf Graham, N. C.

MANER & JORDAN'S
AT
Christmas CAKES
Mountain CIDER
Mountain APPLES
Mountain BUTTER
Mountain PEACHES

HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE, FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, a good House Girl. For one that can come well recommended fair wages will be paid and a good home guaranteed.

Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.
Dec 13-tf

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, DEC. 19, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for to above to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Conservative party of North Carolina, of which Gov. Vance last summer claimed to be the head and front, is now in a minority in the Legislature, having failed to elect a Senator of their own faith and being unable to pass any resolutions or to take other action looking to peace; and it is charged that the Governor, having gone over to the Destructives, carrying with him enough to give them the ascendency, is responsible for this state of affairs. No man who values his reputation for veracity, will deny Vance's hostility to the election of Hon. E. G. Reade to the Senate, or that he did not do all he could to defeat him; and his hostility to all propositions looking to peace is equally as well known. Mr. Reade is the same man now that he was when Gov. Vance appointed him to the Senate to fill a vacancy, and though holding the same principles and views now as then, he does not suit the Governor, and why? Simply because he is repugnant to his new allies.

But not content with defeating Mr. Reade, he must dragoon the Assembly in everything, even in the election of Counselors of State, the action to be taken on Peace Resolutions, &c. The Governor and his organ are both trying to keep up a show of Conservatism, but we tell them the best men of both Houses of the General Assembly, including many who voted the yellow ticket last summer, repudiate them. Speaking of the gag law attempted to be applied in the Senate, by the vote to lay Mr. Pool's Resolutions on the table without discussion, the *Conservative* says:

"It has been charged that the tabling of Mr. Pool's resolutions in the Senate on Wednesday last, was an attempt to stifle discussion. If so, we regard it as unwise and impolitic. But we judge there were other and better reasons for the vote of the majority. More opposition to the resolutions was not a sufficient reason for the course pursued. The public mind expects the Legislature to express itself upon the subject decidedly, and we are not ready to believe that those who voted to lay Mr. Pool's resolutions on the table did so to stave off the question entirely. If they have nothing better, nothing more feasible than these resolutions, it was unwise to arrest debate on so important a matter so unceremoniously.

"The occasion however, furnishes an opportunity to the *Standard*, which it was anxious to have, for an onslaught upon Gov. Vance. It charges him with having procured the action in that case, and with aiming to *manage* the Legislature generally. We are not advised of any undue influence which Governor Vance has sought to exert over the Legislature. He certainly has not tried harder by his presence and influence to manage than some others whom the *Standard* could name. If it thought proper. We do not believe that Gov. Vance had anything to do with the matter. The resolutions may not have entirely accorded with the Governor's views as the best policy at the present juncture, but we are sure no man in the State will go further to promote an early peace than Gov. Vance.

"If is not true that he promised the people in the late canvass that if they elected him he would give them peace in a short time. Gov. Vance could have made no such pledge. He might have assured them that he was a better peace man than his opponent, and in this opinion he is not alone."

This attempt at an apology for the discourtesy shown Mr. Pool is puerile and contemptible, and the effort to extricate Vance from the loving embraces of his new allies, the Destructives, is equally nauseous and distasteful. And as to the Governor having nothing to do with the tabling of Mr. Pool's Resolutions, we have heard it stated and believe it to be true, that the whole proceeding was a concocted plan, prearranged and concerted, and that it was done in the Executive office.

But the last paragraph of this pious defence of the "Model Governor" is the most ridiculous—"It is not true that he (the Governor) promised the people in the late canvass that if they elected him he would give them peace in a short time." We say it is true, and the individual that gave utterance to the above sentence knows it to be true. He promised the soldiers in Virginia that if they would elect him he would give them peace in a few months; he promised the people in his whole harangues all over the State that if they would elect him he would co-operate with Stephens, Brown and all others who desired peace, and see to it that they had it in short time; and he promised the crowd who called on him at the Executive mansion on the night of the 4th of August that they should have peace in ninety days.—These are facts and the invisible Editor of the Governor's newspaper knows them to be facts, but that unscrupulous sheet thinks longer to keep up the deception and pursuade the people to believe that its master has not deserted them, and his promises made to them, of an early peace.

We told the people, last summer, that Vance was no peace man—that he never had been from the time of the delivery of his Wilkesborough speech, and now they begin to see it more plainly. Like others in power, he had rather that every white man and every negro in the Confederacy fall by the sword, than that the people should be allowed to make any peace that will not precisely accord with his own selfish views. But we tell these rulers, these men whose self-importance has been largely increased by temporary power, that the time is close at hand when the people will think, reason, talk and act for themselves. They have submitted to much but they will never become the willing subjects of a tyranny with such men at the head of it.

WAR NEWS.

The Charleston Courier is indebted to the [illegible] of Colonel Rhett, [illegible] for a copy of the Savannah Republican of Monday morning, 12th instant, and says it will be obliged to any friends who can send or bring over any papers during the suspension of mail communications in the usual way. The Courier quotes from the Republican all reports of interest concerning the war movements in that vicinity.

THE SITUATION.

On Saturday and Sunday artillery firing on both sides was actively kept up with more or less skirmishing. There is no change in the aspect of affairs at either of our points since our last issue. Everything goes on well, and all are in the best of spirits. The brightest prospects continue to present themselves.

NORTH CAROLINIANS WOUNDED.

The following North Carolinians had been received at General Hospital No. 1, wounded in the various engagements that had taken place:

Q Watson, Company C, 50th North Carolina, neck.

R Sellers, Company C, 40th North Carolina Battalion, intestines, since dead.

J B Hare, Company C, 36th North Carolina, right foot.

Sergt N Baker, Company F, 50th North Carolina, head, mortally.

J R Beard, Company C, 36th North Carolina, left hip.

During the artillery duel yesterday a horse which was tied to a tree became frightened at the noise of a passing shell from one of the enemy's guns, broke loose and ran over Assistant Surgeons C. P. Brown and A. F. Dickinson, causing a concussion of the brain of the former and the fracture of the collar bone of the latter.

SOMETHING TO EAT.

There is undoubtedly an abundance stored away by some of our citizens, who should feel a sympathy for their less fortunate brethren and give what is in their power for their relief. This is no time for hoarding up provisions. Our citizens must be supported and their sufferings demand the mercy of all who are able to contribute to their scanty supplies. The present difficulties which surround us cannot last long, and everything indicates a propitious future. The citizens of Savannah have only to discharge their duty, and acting in concert with the brave and gallant veterans in defending our homes and firesides from the pollution of a hostile foe, the enemy will be driven back in dismay and confusion and our city rendered secure from future trouble. The question, therefore, shall we obtain something to eat, is of grave importance, and makes a touching appeal to those who have any kind of supplies to spare. Let every one see to it that they manfully discharging their whole duty and all will be well. We see nothing in the present situation of affairs to discourage us. Everything works well and with the strong arms of our able commanders enlisted in our defence we have every reason to believe that the enemy will be driven back and signally defeated. Let every one be encouraged and co-operate with our military authorities to the extent of their power.

A disabled soldier, who was on a visit to Savannah and left there on Monday morning, has reached this city and communicated some statements for the Courier.

He reports that on Saturday, 10th instant, three several and severe charges were made against our lines between the Central and Gulf Railroads, and about five miles from the city, beginning at 1, P. M. These assaults were repulsed in good style, and with good spirit and determination on our side. It was reported that the Ogechee bridge on the Gulf road, near Savannah, had been burned by our forces, perhaps too soon, and this had prevented the arrival of some forces who could and would have reached Savannah. It is more than probable that these soldiers may find good work to do, however, on the South side of the Ogechee, as things now go—at a l events, they can work their way to and for good service.

On Friday we learn there was something of a panic in portions of Savannah, and some croakers were ready and willing to give it up. Some of the warehouses and depositories of provisions were opened, and all persons were told to help themselves—a very questionable mode of defending a city, but a good example to be followed in good time and in good order by any who prefer to give or sell provisions to Confederate soldiers and their families, rather than to hoard them up for raiders and Yankee invaders and plunderers.

Whatever the pretext or reason for this opening of storehouses—for which we refer to some remarks of the *Republican* above quoted—there is and was no scarcity of liquor in Savannah, unless perhaps in the hospitals and places where liquor was needed and could be properly used. It is believed and stated by some that the city was in greater danger from spirits than from Sherman; and as this danger has often threatened our cities and the service, we now state the fact once again for warning and for remonstrance, and we beg officers and editors and citizens concerned to deal frankly and faithfully with the subject, and arrest the evil by signal and prominent examples, indeed, before it is too late.

Our army every where has suffered more or less from drunkenness and consequent incompetency of officers and in less degree relatively of soldiers, and our best and bravest men have thus been sacrificed in useless daring and exposure.

As to the fact or extent of the destruction of the railroad bridge and trestling over and near the Savannah River accounts are variant and contradictory.

The shelling of the railroad at certain points on the passing of cars is continued, but so far without notable results. Any later news, if received, will be found elsewhere or in the telegraphic column.

[From the Charleston Mercury of Thursday.]

FROM SAVANNAH—FALL OF FORT MCALISTER.

We have no very full budget of intelligence from Savannah. Sherman seems, for the present, to have abandoned the direct attack on the city, and appears to be turning his attention to the reduction of the outworks.

We regret to announce the fall of Fort McAlister. That post was carried on yesterday morning by assault, in which a heavy column of the enemy's troops participated. It is believed that the enemy will next make a desperate effort to gain possession of Genesis Point.

The news given above is perfectly authentic; but we have heard no details of the assault or of the casualties.

Along the line of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad all continued quiet.

LATER.

We received no Charleston papers yesterday. We have the Augusta papers of Friday but they have nothing from Savannah. The *Constitutionalist* copies the following from the Charleston *Courier*:

We learn that the enemy made a demonstration on Savannah Tuesday, and were repulsed. It is supposed to have been only a feeler, put forth to ascertain our strength there. General Hardee, in a dispatch to General Beauregard, dated Savannah, Tuesday, December 13, reports everything working well, and that in his opinion the enemy were endeavoring to reach the coast by way of Genesis point and Fort McAlister.

Fort McAlister is reported well garrisoned and well provisioned, and has been ordered to hold out to the last extremity. The enemy's fleet off Ossabaw Sound had largely increased. Arrangements have been made which it is confidently believed will interfere very materially with Sherman's progress towards the coast, if they do not check him altogether. Sherman has been disappointed in not being able to cross the Savannah river into South Carolina and effect a junction with Foster's forces at Pocotaligo or Coosawhatchie. He was therefore compelled to move down along the Ogeechee. All was quiet along the line of rialroad yesterday.

We have already published later news than this, which announced the fall of Fort McAlister.

FORT MCALISTER.

The *Dispatch* of Friday says:

Official intelligence was received yesterday that the enemy, on Wednesday, carried Fort McAlister by storm. The garrison of the fort consisted of one hundred and fifty men.

Fort McAlister is on the Ogeechee, fifteen miles southwest of Savannah, at the point where the river is crossed by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad. It is about six miles from the Ossabaw sound. The capture of this position puts Sherman in communication with the Yankee fleet. Without attempting any military criticism, we cannot withhold the opinion, that exposing one hundred men to the assault of Sherman's whole army, was a piece of extravagance that our present military resources do not seem to warrant.

VIRGINIA.

THE RAID ON BRISTOL—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

The Petersburg *Express* of Friday says:

Evening before last, and yesterday afternoon, the enemy's batteries on the left shelled our works on the Chesterfield side of the Appomattox for an hour or so, and threw a good many bombs from their mortars, but accomplished nothing.

The more we hear of the doings of the raiders in their retreat through Sussex, the more execrable they become in the eyes of the public. The destruction of public property is held to be legitimate in warfare, but the burning of private dwelling, the seizure of provisions belonging to private individuals, the destruction of their crops, robbery of their cattle and of everything necessary to sustain life, are acts befitting barbarians and uncivilised savages, far more than the enlightened Yankees. And yet much more than all this was committed by the enemy on his recent raid.

The fine house of Dr. Warring, of Sussex, with all the principal out buildings, was committed to the flames and destroyed. Everything of value about the place was taken, and what could not be carried off was rendered useless.

The dwelling of Mr. Benj. Prince, an elderly gentleman living a few miles from Jarratt's, was gutted and destroyed. The house was entered and ransacked from top to bottom, and nothing escaped the insatiate hands of the enemy. The stock of his fields and the poultry of his yard were swept away entirely. His loss cannot be less than thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Prince himself is missing, and not having been heard from, it is not known whether he was murdered or taken prisoner.

Colonel Mangum's residence in the same neighborhood shared the same fate. This gentleman lost everything he owned either by robbery or by fire, and fifty thousand dollars would not repay him.

Colonel Hargrave, an old citizen, residing in the neighborhood of Sussex C. H., was despoiled of everything he possessed. Every building on his farm was burned, and his stock driven off.

All the cotton gins on the route of the enemy were burned, and such cotton as they found destroyed. Fires were seen all along their line of retreat, and it is supposed they have destroyed much more property than we have yet heard of.

This was done while the column was retreating at the rate of five miles per hour—running to escape the vengeance that pursued it. Not until every man taken on such an expedition as this, is put to death, will private property be respected. Not a prisoner should be taken. Let the enemy see that they shall be punished for such inhumanacts, and they will soon learn to behave themselves.

One hundred and nine prisoners, including a Captain and two Lieutenants, belong to the Fifth Corps, taken by General Hampton at Bellfield, were brought to Petersburg yesterday, and committed to prison. They should have been committed to the grave.

SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* of Friday has the following relative to the raid on Bristol and the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad:

Unofficial, but reliable, telegrams have been received in this city, stating that a force of Yankees (numbers not stated) broke suddenly into Bristol, Tennessee, before daybreak on Wednesday morning; and there being no Confederate troops there, took quiet possession of the place. So completely was their coming a surprise, that the engineer and train hands at the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad depot were all caught asleep. Their train, which was standing at the depot, was captured. The enemy then advanced up the railroad as far as Abingdon, which, we presume, fell into their hands, though we have no information of the fact. The next we hear of them they had, at nine o'clock yesterday morning, pounced down on Glade Spring, a depot on the railroad, thirteen miles this side of Abingdon, taking every one there by surprise and capturing all of the railroad employees except one, who managed to escape to tell the tale. At last accounts, the enemy were pushing up the railroad in the direction of Marion, which is twenty-seven miles on this side of Abingdon.

This is a raid in Breckinridge's rear. The raiders, leaving his forces somewhere in the neighborhood of Knoxville, came up the North side of the Holston river and crossed over to Bristol. It is probable the raiders separated, one party proceeding to Bristol and the other to Abingdon. If undecked, it is likely they will come up the railroad even as far as Salem, and thence escape to Kanawha by the route followed by Hunter last summer. It is unknown who is in command of this expedition, but it looks very much like some of Stoneman's galloping work.

None of the dispatches received say anything about Saltville. If it is unprotected, it has, doubtless, been visited by the enemy. If however, there were any troops there, the Yankees were apt to fight shy of it and confine their operations to the railroad.

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Wm. F. Askew & Co—Negro auction and commission house.

House for Rent—Apply at *Progress* office.

F. G. Simmons—Negroes to hire at Thomasville, N. C.

Wanted—Bookkeeper.

Creech & Litchford—Horse, &c., at auction; also cottage residence for rent.

ANOTHER EXHIBITION.—We learn that the ladies are making arrangements to give another entertainment at the Chapel of the Institute for the Deaf, and Dumb and the Blind, on Tuesday (tomorrow) evening. Let them have a full house by all means. The proceeds will be expended for the benefit of our soldiers.

THE MINT.—In the U. S. Senate, on the 12th inst., Mr. Graham, of N. C., offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what disposition has been made of the machinery, implements, &c., of the Mint and Assay office at Charlotte, N. C., and whether, in his opinion, the work of coining and assaying gold and silver may not be resumed thereat without further delay which was agreed to.

A NUISANCE.—The following from the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, relative to the evil of allowing slaves to employ their own time, will apply as well to Raleigh as to Augusta:

The practice of allowing negroes to hire their time in this city has reduced itself to an evil, which, if not nipped in the bud, will prove of much mischief.

We more particularly allude to the negro hucksters who have of late completely flooded the market, and have the impudence to stand there and boldly depreciate Confederate money, by daily running up the prices of all articles of food they may have to sell.

We learn that these negroes are owned by parties living in this city, who not caring to be troubled about their hire and taking care of them, allow them to go at large and require a certain sum per month to be returned by them and ask no questions.

We cannot wonder at the extortion which exists, as well as the prevailing crime, when such things are allowed to be practiced in our midst. We have heard frequent complaints made by citizens in reference to this matter, and think it is about time that it should be stopped.

GRAVE CHARGE.—The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

A deserter from the Fifty-third North Carolina Regiment, named Harrison Church, was brought to this city yesterday and committed to Castle Thunder. He was recently captured in North Carolina in Yankee uniform and with a Yankee commission in his pocket.

Caswell county is strong for secession and war, but there as elsewhere, the people are not disposed to sell their surplus, to soldiers families or others, for less than the highest market rate.

The Milton *Chronicle* says:

We have been trying our best for the last eight months, to buy wheat, corn, meat, sorgum and potatoes, at Government prices for a soldier's family, but not a particle of either have we been able to get. That soldier is in the army, was among the first to volunteer, has served his country long and well, poured out his blood in defence of the carcasses and property of the people here at home who could and would spare these things if he were to offer a pound of money for a pound of Flour or a pound of anything else eatable. Query: When will we whip the enemy?

If ever we succeed in purchasing anything at Government prices for this soldier's family we will let it be known.

THE SENATORSHIP.—The Milton *Chronicle* says:

After sundry efforts our Legislature has succeeded in electing a Confederate Senator, in the person of Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Anson county. We know but little of this gentleman.—Our opinion of him is, that he is a nice courteous gentleman; with ordinary talents. He is certainly the inferior of Hon. E. G Reade, whose election would, doubtless, given more general satisfaction. But let us try our new Senator before we find fault with him. Mr. Ashe is the same who opposed the late S. H. Christian for Congress.

NEW COMMANDER.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Saturday says:

Brig. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson has arrived here, and will assume command of this Post. He is stopping for the present with Capt. Jas. M. Goodman.

THE NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Dispatches received in this city yesterday afternoon, state that the enemy had fallen back from Columbia to Spring Hill, and that Hood was moving on Rutherford Station, on the Nashville and Decatur railroad, with a view to cut off the retreat of the enemy. Gen. Forrest was in pursuit of the enemy, and had captured a number of prisoners and wagons.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A RARE

Opportunity.

A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH NECESSARY OUT-houses and an excellent well of water on the premises, situated immediately outside the city limits and within ten minutes walk from the market square. The lot contains about 3 acres. The owner will entertain a proposition to have it cultivated as a market garden on shares, or will rent for the next year.

For particulars apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 19-3t Commission Merchants.

Horse, Buggy and Harness

At Auction!

WILL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 20th, in front of our Sales Room, a perfectly gentle Family Horse and Buggy, with harness.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 19-3t Auctioneers.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the Store formerly occupied by C. W. D. Ruffin, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business; and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

For Rent FOR 1865,

A STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING,

CONTAINING EIGHT ROOMS, KITCHEN, SMOKE House and Garden attached. Located near the centre of Fayetteville street, and one of the best business stands in the city. Possession given immediately. Apply at this office. Dec 19-3t

Negroes

TO HIRE AT THOMASVILLE.

I WILL HIRE AT THOMASVILLE, N C, ON MONDAY, the 26th of December, a number of likely NEGROES. Those who hired negroes from me at Salisbury are requested to deliver them at Thomasville on the 26th instant. [Dec 19-7t] F G SIMMONS

Wanted,

A YOUNG MAN, EXEMPT FROM MILITARY duty, who is a good Bookkeeper. Apply at the Manassas Gap Railroad, Greensboro, N C

Dec 19-dlaw3t

Confederate copy and send bill to Progress immediately.